view with the four commissioners appointed to negotiate a commercial treaty. The names and rank of these officers are said to be as follows:—
First Commissioner, Prince 1d., of Tunstins.
Second Commissioner, Prince 1d., of Tunstins.
Third Commissioner, Prince 1d., of Tunstins.
The store of Revenue.
The names of the Japanese interpreters of the respective legations are Mr. Mats-mark Michi-ta-ro and Dr. Samuel Wells Williams.

Manch 20, 1834.
The store-ship Supply arrived from Shanghae, conveying to Commodore Perry the report left by the Vostock, of the success in Japan of the Russian admiral; but the period of a year fixed by the Russians for the consisting of Japane the tworld was said to be entirely a figment of Russian imagination. The Japanese could only admit that the Russians said they would be back in a year.

On the morning of the 24th of March Com. Perry had his third interview with the Japanese commissioners, a few days before having despatched the Vandalia and Southampton to examine the harbor of Shoolina, about seventy miles south of Jeddo-one of the places indicated by the Japanese as Itting for a factory.

Were we to give in this journal, as certain facts, the whole of what we have heard as having been effected by Commodore Perry in his negotiations, it would speak ill for American diplomacy, in having allowed so much to transpire. Without infining allowed so much to transpire. Without infining allowed as much to transpire.

Two ports are given to trade—Matsmal (a large town, says Malle Brun, with fifty thousand inhabitants, ituated on a bay at the southwest point of the island of leace; its harbor is constantly filled with merchant vessels, and it has a flourishing trade; in Yeso, and Shool-ims, before mentioned;—and in addition to these places with trading residents, another location is promised contiguous to the coal c

[From the Hong Kong Register, April 4.]
On Sunday last, the 2d inst., the U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna arrived in harbor at about 11 A. M. She left Japan on the 24th March, making a straight run down, and brings us most important intelligence of the complete success of the American expedition.

The first thing learned on arrival at Japan was a complete refutation of the Russian story brought by the Vostock to Shanghae. The Russians made application to enter into a treaty with the Japanese, but were informed by the provincial authorities that they could have nothing to say to them then, as the Emperor and the principal officers of state were occupied in arranging a treaty with the Americans, and could not attend to any other business; but that if the Russians would come back in about a year, a treaty might be entered into. The valuable presents of the Russians also could not be received, as the Japanese had none ready to give in return. This statement of the success of the American expedition would have been communicated faithfully, we suppose, by most other people, for the satisfaction of the civilized world, but the Russians, in their report, followed their old trade, and, for a little

This statement of the success of the American expedition would have been communicated faithfully, we suppose, by most other people, for the satisfaction of the civilized world, but the Russians, in their report, followed their old trade, and, for a little momentary admiration, put forth a statement which, at the time we valued at its real worth.

We have been unable to get a full account of all the proceedings of the Americans, as it appears Commodore Perry is keeping matters very close; but the following is a summary of events, as stated in letters from the fleet, and reports of officers.—
The expedition, on its return to the Bay of Yedo, was well received, and it was intimated that a treaty would be entered into. This treaty is to be drawn up almost in the words of the President's letter. In the meantime, permission was granted to land the railroad, which was put up, and has been since working to the admiration and astonishment of the Japanese. The electric telegraph was also got to work, and both these new wonders to Europeans have been seen with astonishment by the Japanese. Diplomacy has travelled with reasonable rapidity in the present case, and it may, we suppose, be fairly said that the thing is done, though there still remains something to do.

The treaty provides for the opening of two ports, Matsmai and Osaka; the first is the chief city of the island Yeso, and is situated at the south end of the island Yeso, and is situated at the south end of the island near the entrance of the Straits of Sangar, between Yeso and Niphon. Osaka is a capital in Niphon, or Japan proper, and is situated on the western side, about half way between Yeso and Niphon. Osaka is a capital in Niphon, or Japan proper, and is situated on the death of one of the proposed places of trade. Matters being in so forward a state, the Susquehanna was despatched for Mr. McLane, that he might be present at the danial arrangement of the treaty.

The American fleet is now lying in Yedo bay, but of sight of the capital, to which place we und

Grom the China Mail, April 5.]

The Susquehanna arrived from Japan on the 2d, bringing the gratifying intelligence that Commodore Perry had succeeded in the objects of his mission in a manner that will confer honor on his country and endering fame on himself. The precise terms of the commercial treety had not been definitively arranged when the Sasquehanna left the Bay of Yedo, on the 4th of March; but enough had been done to establish a friendly feeling between the two countries. The precise and the furnishing of coals for its security, may be considered as matters settled, and Coppain Adams held himself in readiness to proceed in the Saratoga to bear the intelligence to the government at Washington.

We are enabled to furnish our readers with a detailed narrative of the proceedings in Japan, from which it will be seen that nothing could have been better or more fortunate than the course pursued by Commodore Perry. Indeed, we feel pretty certain that the most skifful diplomatist in Europe could not have brought matters to so speedy, pacific and successful an issue. Commodore Perry was known tas a brave as well as accomplished seaman, but it was thought he had rather a propensity for aghting, which, indeed, with such means at his disposal, and such people to deal with as the Japanese were ignerantly presumed to be, was deemed inevitable by most, though, as our pages show, not by every one. Here, however, he has disappointed the world, and perhaps not a few in his squadron; but he has done what we did not do in China, and it was not expected any one could accomplish in Japau—he has peacefully and amicably opened it to the intercourse of his countrymen, without firing a shot or using an about pools.

Iving between Corea and Japan.)
Third—Idsuma, Prince of Mimasaki, (a principality lying west of Misso.)
Fourth—Udone, second assistant of the Board of Revenue.

The party being seated, the flag of Japan was run up on board the Powhatan, and saluted with twentyone guns from the Isunches, after which another salute of seventeen guns was given to the Japanese High Commissioner, who, through the interpreter, presented his compliments and welcome to the Commodore and his officers, and particularly inquired about the health of the former. At a sign given, the servants in attendance brought in laquered stands with toa and saki, sweetmests, and other conserves, and placed one beside each officer. The regalement reems to have been much the same as that which in China generally pracedes the transaction of business with foreign officials; and while it was going on there was time to take a note of the place of meeting. The hall, which had been run up with great celerity, was about fifty feet long, forty wide, and swelve feet high, and surrounded with magnificent japonicas, some of them thirty feet in height, and in full bloom. Seats and tables about two feet high, covered with red cloth, extended the whole length of the apartment. The floor was covered with white mats, about three feet long by two wide; and they have been such that the place was heated by highly ornamented with paintings of birds and flowers. The hall was situated about five hundred yards from the landing place, and was commanded by the ships, which lay with their broadsides to it. Several native artists were present taking sketches of the strangers.

The refreshments being over, the Commodore and his personal staff were conducted by the Japanese Commissioners into another room in the rear, the entrance to which was covered with purple crape. The interview lasted three hours, and, as to the principal matter, was highly satisfactory. A very favorable answer was given to the President's letter of instructions to Commodore Aulick, accompanying the first lette

noted, even the number of buttons on his coat being recorded.

Four days after the interview the presents were interchanged, time having been required to erect places for their reception. Those for the Emperor consisted of among other things:—

A railway with steam engine.

An electric telegraph.

A surf boat.

A printing press.

A fise longuette.

A set of Audubon's American Ornithology, splendidly bound.

Flates of American Indians.

Maps of different States of America.

Agricultural implements, with all the modern improvements.

Apiece of cloth.
A bale of cotton.
A store.
Rifles, pistols and swords.
Che mpgage, cordials and American whiskey.
And for the Empress (presuming there is one):—

And for the Empress (presuming there is one):—
A telescope.
A lorgesticain a gilded case.
A lorgesticain a gilded case.
A lady's tollet box, gilded.
A scarlet velvet dress.
A changeable silk dress flowered.
A splendid robe.
Audabon's lilustrated works.
A bandsome set of china.
A mantelpice clock.
A parlor stove.
A box of fine wines.
A box of fine wines.
A box of fine wines.
A box of fine yesops.
Among the other presents, perhaps the one most valued was a copy of Webster's complete Dictionary to the imperial interpreter. To the high officers were given books, rifice, pistols, swords, wines, cloths, mps, stoves, clocks and cordials, the last of which they fully appreciated, and, as regards clocks, when it was proposed to bring an engineer from shipboard to set them agoing, the Japanese said there was no occasion for that, for they had clockmakers in Yedo who understood them perfectly. They were curious to know, however, about Ericason's caloric

the scene was one of unusual interest; for the time and place, and circumstances, all conspired to make it, as an incident, honorable to our short sojourn in a land, where for centuries, it is said the symbol of our religion has been trodden under foot. The church burial service ended, the escort fired three volleys over the grave. I had expected that on this there would have been some commotion among the crowd, but I noticed only, at the first discharge, that for a moment there was a slight movement, as of surprise, and then all were again quiet and attentive observers.

Having now committed to the earth, with all due honor, the remains of our deceased shipmate, the procession was reformed, and with music to the front, again passed through the village and the thousands of spectators to our boats on the beach. Here we took leave of the officials, who throughout the entire ceremony had conducted themselves with great propriety, and axtended to us every civility, and returned to the ship, pleased with the consciousness of not only having with example, as a sumsted in giving such honors, in such a place, to a deceased brother.

[From the Hong Kong Register, April 11.]

ON THE OFENING OF JAPAN.

The next mail will carry hence one of the most important pieces of intelligence that has ever left this of late years—the opening of the empire of Japan—and perhaps not the least singular part of the tale is the case with which it has been done. It reads like some story of enchanted adventure reserved for one true knight alone to accomplish, all others being folled with gnominy, until the real here appears, when deep ditches and unscaleable walls fall away by magic, and the victorious knight enters with ease the hitherto forbidden preciants, not only no one saying him nay, but, on the contrary, every one meeting him with a hearty welcome.

Such, in sober reality, has been the result of Commodore Perry's expedition; all doubts are at an end, and Japan, with the assistes with which it has yielded a graceful assent to enter th

word in it, and would have been a great and beneficial improvement upon it. Respectfully.

TROMAS H. BENYON.

SECTIONS FROM THE NERBASKA-INBAS BILL.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby asthorized and required to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three commissioners, (acquainted with the country to be traversed,) to mark out, and make practicable for loaded wagons, a common travelling road, from the western boundary of the State of Missouri and the castern boundary of the State of Missouri and the eastern boundary of the State of Missouri and the castern boundary of the State of Missouri and the castern boundary of the State of Missouri and the castern boundary of the State of Missouri and the castern boundary of the State of Missouri and the castern boundary of the State of Missouri and the castern boundary of the State of Missouri and the castern boundary of the State of Missouri and the castern boundary of the State of Missouri and the castern boundary of the State of Missouri and also, for the unmolested travel of all persons on the road so made. And the said commissioners shall have authority to employ the necessary guides and workmen, and practical country road makers, with one or more surveyors and draughtamen to do said work; and to employ hunters for their guard and escort, and to kill game; and shall return to the Department of the Interior triplicate plats of the road so made, done in the manner of the road map made by John Charles Fremont, from Missouri to the Columbia river; and said road shall have a marked out breadth of ninety feet, (of which thirty feet shall be prepared for loaded wagon travelling.)

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the sum of \$250,000, including the balance of the sum of \$50,000 appropriated at the last session of Ongress for treating with the tribes, shall be, and the same for the extinguishment of the liance of the sum of \$50,000 including the balance of the sum of \$60,000 includin

The Reciprocity Question in Canada.

The many control Globe, June 2, 2

Some of our newspapers announced yesterday that a formal treaty of reciprocity between Engiand and the United States had been signed in Washington. It appeared hardly probable that such an affair should have been accomplished in a day, and, accordingly, we find from the American papers that though a very important step has been made towards the accomplishment of the treaty, mothing has yet been ratified beyond recall. The Washington correspondence of the New York Haralla say that a projet has been drawn up, subject to the approval of the Sensite on the one hand and of the Pener and anthorities on the other, between the temperature of the New York Haralla says that a projet has been from the meritan register has been refused. The Leader, restorday nades agreat fourths of trumpets and the temperature of te

The Know Nothings have not been as successful in keeping their own secrets as other secret orders. Even their means of recognition have already been discovered, and published to the world.

When a Know Nothing meets another person and wishes to discover whether he be a brother, he presees with his index digit the tertial joint of the little finger, and asks—

"What's the news from the Oaks?" (heax.)

If he is a Know Nothing, he will reply,

"I don't know."

When the first immediately responds,

"I don't know either."

And, thereupon, they perfectly understand each other, and the next question is,

"Will you take a smile?"

which is always answered in the affirmative.

They may change their means of recognition, but the new mode will be quite as easily discovered.

Their meetings are called by scattering on the paveneous same an punite places square pleces of white paper, except in cases of great importance and urgency, when the paper used is red, and by carefully putting them together, the quaint device of a raw-head-and-bloody-bones may be discovered, with a red hand, whereof the thumb is applied to the nasal organ and the fingers playing imaginary tunes upon the air, and surrounded by the following inexplicable motto:—

GOI TWHI LEYO UREYO UNG.

GOI TWHI LEYO UREYO UNG.

Of the future progress of this promising order we shall endeavor to keep our readers advised. In the meantime we assure them that it is quite harmless, and they may, therefore, retire at might to their conches with a fair prospect of getting up as usual in the morning.

less, and they may, therefore, retire at night to their couches with a fair prospect of gotting up as usual in the morning.

By the arrival of the Dutch steamer Java, Captain Batten, at Singapore, advices and journals have been received from Batavia to the 11th April. The Javasche Courant of the 5th Inst. contains a long article giving an account of the hydrographic surveys in the Indian Archipelago, executed by Dutch naval officers. Since the year 1840 they have furnished annually twenty-five surveys; it is therefore not to be wondered at if they are now in penession of the important number of 1,032 charts, 315 of which are already in print; the other 717 are in drawings. Of these charts 827 belong to the Dutch possessions in this Archipelago, all these charts, besides a number of others, are now in the office of the hydrographic commission, previous to being published, together with guides or instructions.

The Ransian squadron, which left Manila on the 5th of February—it was supposed for Batavia—had not arrived at any port of Java, and it is now conjectured that the Crar's vessels sailed for Kambataka. The Pallas is stated to be in so leaky a condition as to be kept affect with difficulty.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WASHINGTON—Hundreds of houses are in process of erection throughout the city, many of them of the largest and most elegant descriptions. The greater number, however, may be seen on the outskirts, where old fields, even within the past year, have assumed the municipal dignity of streets, and paving operations have commenced with carnestness. We notice that the vicinity of the railroad station is being embellished with beautiful dwellings, and so of other localities, which, probably, citizens at the commencement of the present generation supposed would rever undergo such important changes. But "progress" has extended in the railroad station is being embellished with beautiful dwellings, and so of other localities, which, probably, citizens at the commencement of the present of the facts to which we have allu